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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/676,512	10/01/2003	Blair Birmingham	00100.03.0004	8531
29153 7590 12/08/2009 ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC. C/O VEDDER PRICE P.C. 222 N.LASALLE STREET CHICAGO, IL 60601				
EXAMINER				
RAHMAN, FAHMIDA				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/676,512

Applicant(s)

BIRMINGHAM, BLAIR

Examiner

FAHMIDA RAHMAN

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 August 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8, 10, 12-22 and 24-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 21, 22, 24 and 26 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 12-14, 16, 18-20, 25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 3, 15, 17 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to communications filed on 8/17/09.
2. Claims 1, 10, 15, 16, 21 have been amended, claims 7, 9, 11 and 23 have been canceled and claim 26 has been added.
3. Thus, claims 1-6, 8, 10, 12-22, 24-26 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 12-14, 16, 18-20, 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu (US Patent 7058739), in view of Young (US Patent 6963935).

For claim 1, Wu teaches the following limitations:

A remote connector (12 and 14) comprising:

- a power supply input receiver operably coupleable to a power source (102; Fig 1) and being capable of receiving a power supply for powering the remote connector (Fig 1 shows that 12 and 14 receives power supply from 102; lines 5-25 of column 3);

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- a plurality of ports, each of the plurality of ports capable of physically receiving a peripheral component for communication (Fig 1 shows that hub 12 receives plurality of peripheral devices 13a-13d through corresponding ports; lines 10-13 of column 3) with a remote processing unit (10; lines 4-9 of column 3), wherein each peripheral component is at least one of an input device, or an output device or an input/output device (lines 35-55 of column 1 mentions that the devices are USB. Thus, a USB mouse/keyboard can be examples of input devices);
- a wireless receiver capable of wirelessly receiving a wireless command (14 receives wireless command as shown in Fig 1) from a remote device (16-18 in Fig 1); and
- a transmitter (144, 142 in Fig 1) capable of generating a wake-up command in response to the wireless command (line 65, column 3 through line 6, column 4 mention that controller sends signals to the host to raise power) and capable of providing the wake-up command through an input/output interface (11b) to the processing unit (10) operably coupleable to the remote connector (line 65, column 3 through line 10, column 4).

Although Wu's remote connector (i.e., combination of 12 and 14) comprises all the elements recited in the claims, one hub in Wu shown in Fig does not have both physical and wireless interface. Young et al teach a system where hub has interface for both physical peripheral devices and wireless device (Fig 1; lines 5-

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10 of column 3 mention that peripherals can be wireless; Fig 2; thus, the hub can comprise interface for both wireless and physical devices).

It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Wu and Young. One ordinary skill would be motivated to interface devices 13a – 13d with 14 as taught in Young, since this will remove extra hub 12, which will save space and provides easier configuration.

For claim 2, 11a and 11b in Fig 1 of Wu is the bus for transmitting commands from hub to the host.

For claim 4, Young shows an antenna 60 in Fig 2, which can be incorporated in Wu. One ordinary skill would be motivated to use antenna for its ease of use.

For claim 5, 60 in Young is a radio frequency antenna (lines 65-67 of column 4).

For claim 6, Wu's ports are USB (lines 30-35 of column 3).

For claim 8, wireless command is a wakeup request (lines 53-57 of column 3 of Wu).

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For claim 10, Wu teaches the following limitations:

A remote connection system (Fig 1) comprising:

- a remote connector (12 and 14) including:
- a power supply input receiver operably coupled to a first power source and being capable of receiving a first power supply for powering the remote connector (hub can have its own power supply; lines 25-30 of column 2);
- a plurality of ports, each capable of physically receiving a peripheral component for communication (Fig 1 shows that hub 12 receives plurality of peripheral devices 13a-13d through corresponding ports; lines 10-13 of column 3) with a remote processing unit (10 in Fig 1; lines 4-9 of column 3) operably coupled to a second power source (102) and being capable of receiving a second power supply for powering the remote processing unit (lines 15-20 of column 3), wherein each peripheral component is at least one of an input device, or an output device, or an input/output device (lines 35-55 of column 1 mentions that the devices are USB. Thus, a USB mouse/keyboard can be examples of input devices);
- a wireless receiver that receives a wireless command (14 receives wireless command as shown in Fig 1);
- a transmitter (144, 142 in Fig 1) operative to generate a wake-up command in response to the wireless command (line 65, column 3

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- through line 6, column 4 mention that controller sends signals to the host to raise power); and
- an input/output port (11b in Fig 1) operably coupled to the processing unit (Fig 1), such that the wake-up command may be provided to the processing unit (line 65, column 3 through line 10, column 4); and
 - a remote device (16-18 in Fig 1) capable of generating the wireless command and providing the wireless command to the remote connector (Fig 1).

Although Wu's remote connector (i.e., combination of 12 and 14) comprises all the elements recited in the claims, one hub in Wu shown in Fig 1 does not have both physical and wireless interface. Young et al teach a system where hub has interface for both physical peripheral devices and wireless device (Fig 1; lines 5-10 of column 3 mention that peripherals can be wireless; Fig 2; thus, the hub can comprise interface for both wireless and physical devices).

It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Wu and Young. One ordinary skill would be motivated to interface devices 13a – 13d with 14 as taught in Young, since this will remove extra hub 12, which will save space and provides easier configuration.

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For claim 12, Wu's ports are USB (lines 30-35 of column 3).

For claim 13, 60 in Young is a radio frequency antenna (lines 65-67 of column 4).

For claim 14, wireless command is a wakeup request (lines 53-57 of column 3 of Wu).

For claim 16, Wu teaches the following limitations:

A method for remote connecting comprising:

- receiving a first power supply (lines 25-30 of column 2) to power a remote connector (12);
- providing, by the remote connector, a plurality of ports, each capable of physically receiving a peripheral connector (Fig 1 shows that hub 12 receives plurality of peripheral devices 13a-13d through corresponding ports; lines 10-13 of column 3) for communication with a remote processing system (10; lines 4-9 of column 3) having a second power supply (102) to power the remote processing system (lines 15-20 of column 3), wherein each peripheral component is one of an input device, an output device and an input/output device (lines 35-55 of column 1 mentions that the devices are USB. Thus, a USB mouse/keyboard can be examples of input devices);

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- wirelessly receiving a wireless command (14 receives wireless command as shown in Fig 1) from a remote device (16-18 in Fig 1);
- generating a wake-up command in response to the wireless command (line 65, column 3 through line 5, column 4); and
- transmitting the wake-up command to the processing system (line 65, column 3 through line 6, column 4 mention that controller sends signals to the host to raise power) coupled to the remote connector across a bus (11b in Fig 1).

Wu's remote connector 12 does not receive wireless command and does not generate wake-up command. Instead, 14 receives wireless command and 14 generates wake up command. In other words, one hub in Wu shown in Fig 1 does not have both physical and wireless interface. Young et al teach a system where hub has interface for both physical peripheral devices and wireless device (Fig 1; lines 5-10 of column 3 mention that peripherals can be wireless; Fig 2; thus, the hub can comprise interface for both wireless and physical devices).

It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Wu and Young. One ordinary skill would be motivated to interface devices 13a – 13d with 14 as taught in Young, since this will remove extra hub 12, which will save space and provides

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easier configuration. In such an integrated system, remote connector receives wireless command and generates wake up command.

For claim 18, wireless command of Wu is a wakeup request (lines 50-57 of column 3).

For claims 19 and 20, bus connecting hubs and devices 13a-13d in Wu are USB (lines 27-35 of column 3).

For claim 25, Wu teaches the following limitations:

A remote connector (12 and 14) comprising:

- a power supply input receiver operably coupleable to a power source (102) and being capable of receiving a power supply for powering the remote connector (Fig 1 shows that 12 and 14 receive power supply from 102; lines 5-25 of column 3), wherein the remote connector is operably remote with respect to a computing system (12 and 14 are remote with respect to computing system 10);
- a plurality of ports, each of the plurality of ports capable of receiving a peripheral component (Fig 1 shows that hub 12 receives plurality of peripheral devices 13a-13d through corresponding ports; lines 10-13 of

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- column 3) for communication with the computing system (lines 4-9 of column 3);
- a wireless receiver capable of wirelessly receiving a wireless command (Fig 1 shows that 14 receives wireless command) from a remote device (16-18 in Fig 1);
 - and a transmitter (144, 142 in Fig 1) capable of generating a wake-up command in response to the wireless command (line 65, column 3 through line 6, column 4 mention that controller sends signals to the host to raise power) and capable of providing the wake-up command through an input/output interface (11b) to a processing unit (10) operably coupleable to the remote connector (Fig 1).

Although Wu's remote connector (i.e., combination of 12 and 14) comprises all the elements recited in the claims, one hub in Wu shown in Fig does not have both physical and wireless interface. Young et al teach a system where hub has interface for both physical peripheral devices and wireless device (Fig 1; lines 5-10 of column 3 mention that peripherals can be wireless; Fig 2; thus, the hub can comprise interface for both wireless and physical devices).

It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Wu and Young. One ordinary skill would be motivated to interface devices 13a – 13d with 14 as taught in Young, since this will remove extra hub 12, which will save space and provides easier configuration.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 21-22, 24, 26 are allowed.
6. Claims 3, 15, 17 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Wu does not teach a single hub comprising wired and wireless connection. Applicant does not claim plurality of different connectors as in Wu, but a single connector.

Examiner agrees that Wu comprises two hubs, one hub for wired connection and another hub for wireless connection. However, Young teaches one single hub that comprises both wired and wireless connection (Fig 1; lines 5-10 of column 3). Thus, with the teaching of Young, one ordinary skill would be able to combine the hub with wired peripherals and the hub with wireless connection (Wu) into one single hub. Such combination would reduce extra space and cost.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Fahmida Rahman whose telephone number is 571-272-8159. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday Tuesday Thursday 8:30 - 5:30. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Lee can be reached on 571-272-3667. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained

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from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Fahmida Rahman/
Examiner
Art Unit 2116

/Thomas Lee/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2115